

The Red Deer Guardian

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Cathedral of Rheims Ruined by German Shells

London, Sept. 20.—The famous cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims has been hit eight times by German shells during the three days' bombardment of the town, according to The Evening News correspondent, who viewed the fighting from the cathedral tower on Friday.

"Directly the shells began to hit the cathedral in the morning," says the correspondent, "some German wounded were brought in from the hospital nearby and laid on straw in the nave, while Abbe Andreux and a Red Cross nurse pluckily went up to the tower and hung out two Geneva flags."

"I believe a shell which hit the building while I was there was a stray shot, for the German gunners could hardly miss so large a mass towering as it does above the town, if they really wished to reach it. The houses close by were not spared. Shell after shell came whistling towards us and smashed into houses, one of them just across the cathedral square."

"Under the cold, drifting rain clouds one whole semi-circle of the horizon, edged by the heights on which the German batteries were mounted three miles away was nothing but an inferno of bursting shells. Those from the Germans landed anywhere within the space of a square mile. Some times it was outside the town they fell, trying to find the French troops lying there in the trenches, waiting to go forward to attack the hills when their artillery had prepared the way; sometimes it was on the wool-combing mills of an English company, whose four chimney stacks made them a conspicuous mark; sometimes it was right in the heart of the town itself. Once one of them, screaming abominably, crashed above the transept roof of the other end of the cathedral. I shall never forget the look of horrified surprise and indignation which burst forth from the old sacristan as a shell smashed a hole in a small house close before our eyes."

"That's my house," he shouted, as if the German gunners might hear his protest. Then his voice dropped to a key of grief. "You must remember we have had three days of this," said one of the men.

"The church of St. Remi, the most ancient ecclesiastical building in Rheims, received two shells and all the west windows were blown out."

According to this correspondent few civilians were killed, because virtually no one was underground for three days.

The great champagne cellars were made barracks of refuge. The correspondent visited the coadjutor bishop of Rheims who met him on the cellar steps.

"You will find us underground," he said with a smile on his whimsical good-natured face.

Two chaplains were with him reading breviaries in the cellar by lamplight. Meanwhile, adds the correspondent, "the courtesy and good nature shown to the German wounded left in the city was astonishing. While shells were falling around the temporary hospital in the nave I found French officers talking to them, bringing wine and giving them every consideration. There was only one subject the Germans wanted to talk about. Was it not possible, they asked, to get a big German Red Cross flag to put on the tower?"

"We started back to Paris through a torrential rain and a wind so strong that it seemed to be trying to imitate the fury of the men on the battle line. A shell had fallen on a railway embankment close by and killed a man, a refugee. It was miserable enough for us; what must it have been for those wretched, homeless refugees whose burned-out cottages we passed for miles after miles of blackened, ruined, and forsaken countryside?"

GERMAN CRUISER AND TWO TORPEDO BOATS ARE SUNK.

London, Sept. 26.—According to a message from Paris to the Central News, a Russian cruiser has sunk a German cruiser and two torpedo boats in the Baltic.

A Paris despatch to the Central News credits the sinking of a German cruiser and two torpedo boats in the Baltic to the Russian cruiser Bayan.

The Bayan is an armored cruiser of 7,867 tons, built in St. Petersburg in 1910. Her armament consists of two 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch, twenty 12-pounders, four 6-pounders and a number of smaller guns. She had a speed of 21 knots and was equipped with two submerged torpedo tubes.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

In a daring attack by German submarines three British cruisers were sunk by torpedoes, with a loss of about 1400 men. The Alouair was struck first, and the Hougue and Cressey were torpedoed while rescuing the crew of the Aboukir.

The battle of the Aisne still continues, with the Germans being steadily forced back by the allied forces. Rain and snow have vastly increased the hardships of the fighting armies, and the allies are unable to make use of big guns captured from the enemy, as they mired down in the mud.

Origin of Union Jack

The following interesting story of the origin of the Union Jack is from the pen of Lieut. Col. E. J. Sturdee. It has been compiled to assist school teachers and others in imparting instruction on the meaning of the flag and the histories of the different patron saints, and also as a guide to those who take an interest in flags and their proper significance, with the hope that it may be the means of more attention being given by the public to the national colors.

The story appeared in the St. John Globe. After showing that banners and standards had been used by nations and tribes in the earliest times, Col. Sturdee writes: England was one of the first countries to have a navy and to display the national flag on her ships. Alfred the Great from A. D. 871 to 901 encouraged the building of war ships, and ever since has the navy of England and afterwards of Great Britain, been the ruling guide, the chief envy of our country and the envy of all the world. The basis of the Union Jack of Great Britain is the red cross of St. George.

St. George was born about 270 in Lydda, in Palestine, in the vale of Sharon, celebrated for its roses, and so the rose is the national flower of England, and always associated with St. George. He was a Christian, and when the Emperor Diocletian persecuted the Christians, St. George openly declared himself and did all he could to save his fellow countrymen and oppose the Emperor, but was put to death as a martyr April 23, 303; this day is known as St. George's Day, and has been so kept for hundreds of years. It is also related of St. George that he fought and killed a fierce dragon and thus saved a princess, from death, so that St. George is always represented in his combat with the dragon, he being on horseback and carrying a banner with a red cross on a white ground; he was thus early looked upon as a saint and his name and symbol venerated. Cabot, Drake and Frobenius sailed under this flag and the ships that defeated the great Spanish Armada carried it at their mastheads. It is in compliment to the ancient victories of the Eng-

lish that today the St. George's cross is the distinguishing flag of a British admiral and it is also used on the command pennant, a long flag or whip, flown by every warship in commission, while the white or St. George's ensign is the flag of the royal navy.

St. Andrew is supposed to have been the first to introduce Christianity into Scotland, and for that reason from very early times he has been known as the patron saint of that country, and his anniversary is kept by the Scotch on Nov. 30. The St. Andrew's cross is a saltire or diagonal cross, white on a dark blue ground, and the origin is said to be from the fact that St. Andrew considered himself unworthy to be crucified on a cross of the same shape as our Saviour's, and so chose one of an X shape on which he suffered martyrdom. The St. Andrew's cross was carried by Robert the Bruce, whose descendants, the Earl of Elgin still bear his banner.

The first attempt of combining the two crosses on one flag was made after James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England, who, as soon as he came to the throne in 1603, added to the royal standard the personal flag of the sovereign, the saltire of Scotland and the harp of Ireland. This flag under Queen Elizabeth had borne the three lions of France and the fleur-de-lis of France only, but it was not until 1606 that any change was made in the national flag.

In that year King James authorized a new flag to be borne in the main top of all ships. "The Red Cross, commonly called St. George's Cross, and the White Cross, commonly called St. Andrew's Cross, joined together according to the form made by our Herald's" and this flag was known as the "Union Flag," or Jack, but the separate English and Scotch crosses were used by the two nations in addition to the new flag to distinguish the nationality of the ships. The origin of the flag being called Jack cannot be clearly accounted for, but the probable origin of the word came from the fact that the respective crosses of each nation were borne on the coats or jacks of the soldiers, the latter word meaning in heraldry the plain surface or outdress on which an armorial device is borne, and thus the flag came to be called Jack, though the proper name then for the flag was the Union Flag and later on the Great Union.

The next proclamations regarding flags were made in 1707 in the reign of Queen Anne, when the union of England and Scotland and their parliaments became an established fact, so it was found necessary to have one flag to represent the new union. This was set out in the first article of the Treaty of Union, the proclamation, therefore, recited this article, in which the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew should be "conjoined in such a manner as we should think fit" and further appointed and described the red ensign to be used on board all ships or vessels whether employed in the Queen's service or otherwise, but prohibited the use of "our Jack, commonly called the Union Jack" on any but the ships of the royal navy; this proclamation did away with the former ensign with the St. George's cross and thereafter the union was borne in the upper corner of that flag, so from this time also the separate crosses of England and Scotland ceased as national flags, the plain St. George's cross being retained on a white pennant for use in the royal navy as a badge of the ship being in command.

This flag continued to be used for nearly one hundred years until Ireland came into the union in 1801.

St. Patrick from very early times has been the patron saint of Ireland. Born in Scotland near the close of the fourth century (authorities differ as to the exact date of his birth), one account states that he went as a young man with his parents to Ireland and devoted himself to teaching the Irish Christianity,

and labored incessantly among the people, suffering much and being often persecuted.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17, is always especially celebrated by the Irish. The origin of St. Patrick's cross or the Irish Jack is very obscure, but there is a tradition that he suffered martyrdom on a cross of the same shape as St. Andrew, but this is not generally accepted. The most probable origin of the cross is that it was taken from a sacred standard or Labrum set up by Constantine the Great, emperor of Rome, on which were displayed the first three Greek letters of the name of Christ, X. P. I., or Chi, rho, and that the cross was taken from the first of these, especially as Constantine had for a time lived in the north of England, which, during the Roman occupation had been converted by missionaries from Scotland, from which St. Patrick originally came, and so the cross, being intimately connected with the labors of St. Patrick in Ireland, St. Patrick's cross is the same shape (saltire) as St. Andrew's but a red cross on a white field. It was not much used before the close of the seventeenth century, and Ireland had never been represented in the national flag as Scotland was, except for a brief period during the Commonwealth, and then by an ensign on which appeared a golden harp on a blue ground.

When in 1801, Ireland was admitted to the Union, it became necessary that that country should be represented on the national flag, and as this bore already the crosses of England and Scotland, it was decided to add the three crosses on one flag. By a proclamation of King George III. of January 1, 1801, the details of the new combination were given in heraldic language, and it was decided that the white cross of St. Andrew and the red cross of St. Patrick were to be joined together quarterly and counterchanged, and that they were to be surmounted by the cross of St. George, therefore it was necessary to join three crosses on one flag, at the same time to do this in such a way that Scotland and Ireland would have equal honor. This was more difficult than it seems, for the Scotch and Irish crosses were the same shape and size, and so the proclamation read that they were to be joined together quarterly and counterchanged. It will be noticed that the St. George's cross and its wide border divide the flag into four quarters or cantons, the two upper being numbered one and two, and the two lower three and four, and that the widths of the two saltire crosses are differently placed in each quarter. The reason is that Scotland being the senior of the two, occupies the higher position in the first and third quarters, which are nearest the flagstaff, and Ireland the positions in the second and fourth cantons; that is, that in the first and third quarters the broad white of St. Andrew is placed above the red cross and its border, while in the second and fourth the red of St. Patrick and its border are above, so that they are thus counterchanged.

Laid over this or surmounting it is the red cross of St. George with its wide border, indicating that the leading part of England has taken in the Union and the leading position the English nation has held, while each cross has been preserved intact and rests upon its own proper ground, and the white St. Andrew's on a blue field, and the red St. George's and St. Patrick's on white grounds, the whole forming a most beautiful combination and one of the handsomest flags that ever floated to the breeze. Further symbols may be taken from the heraldic meaning of the colors, namely, red for courage, white for purity, and blue for truth.

A little study will enable anyone to become familiar with the broad design and proportions, so there is no excuse for the Union Jack being wrongly made, or placed; a correct flag shows

the broad white of St. Andrew in the first and third quarters uppermost, and below the red in the other quarters.

The Union Flag (to give its correct designation), is essentially the national flag; it shows the sovereignty of Great Britain wherever it flies; it is used as an army flag, being hoisted over all forts, camps and military stations; it is the King's color of all regiments of the army, and can be flown by any British subject on shore; it is used by governors-general, and lieutenant-governors of colonies with the arms or badges of the colony in the centre, but cannot be used at sea except by ships of war on the Jack staff.

As a guide to those having charge of flags, a few hints are given as to certain regulations and customs regarding them. The part of a flag next to the flagstaff is called the hoist, the outer part the field or fly, flags are generally hoisted at 8 o'clock in the morning and by naval and military earlier, but should never be allowed to fly after sunset. Flags are lowered to half mast as a sign of mourning, but should then be only the width of the flag from the top of the flagstaff; when a flag is to be placed at half mast it should always be raised to full height and then lowered. Salutes at sea are made by dipping or lowering the flag and then raising it, and in this connection it may be interesting to note that all nations are the first to salute British ships at sea as a recognition that Great Britain is the mistress of the seas. A flag of one nation should never be raised above that of another, as it is a sign of disrespect. An ensign hoisted reversed or Union down is a sign of distress or that help is required.

In closing this brief story of the Union Jack it is hoped that some lessons may be learned therefrom and that our people may become familiar with the honored flag of our country, and bearing in mind its glorious history may ever treat it with the greatest respect, for it is "the flag that has braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze" and is the flag on which the sun never sets, and

"That flag may sink with a shot torn wreck,
But never float o'er a slave."

Local News Items

If you want the best of apples at the lowest price go to Nicholson & Switzer.

The representatives of the remount commission brought about seventy cavalry and artillery horses at this place. The 19th was a busy day on the local horse market, several hundred horses being offered to select from.

The following Lacombe citizens attended court at Red Deer last week, some as jurors and some as witnesses: C. R. Denike, E. A. Kriese, Chas. Raymond, Geo. Kent, Hugh Gunn, Dr. Hayes, L. B. Miller, and J. B. McBride. The case of Rex vs. Walter Poulter, which was to have been tried at this sitting, was again adjourned.

We are making a specialty of fruit. Examine our bargains—Nicholson & Switzer.

The September issue of the Canadian Liberal Monthly is absolutely non-partisan, and contains much that is of deep interest to every Canadian at this time. Sample copy will be mailed free to anyone making application to Central Information Office, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

New C. P. R. Ship Sails in October

When the twin-screw steamer, Mississinabi, launched in June from the yards of Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., of Whitehead, sails October 7th from Liverpool for Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have added to its fleet of steamers one that is the last word in ocean vessels from the standpoint of comfort and convenience for passengers, and strength of stability for navigation and capacity and appliances for cargo. The new vessel is 520 feet long, 64 feet broad and 41 feet deep. It has a gross tonnage of 13,000 tons, a displacement of 18,000 tons and a cargo capacity of 400,000 cubic feet. Below the level of the main deck the space is devoted to general cargo, three of the lower two decks being fitted for the carrying of refrigerated merchandise. From the main deck upwards through no less than six separate decks the entire space is devoted to passengers. There is room for 520 cabin passengers certified in large, airy rooms, and for 1,200 third-class passengers, all in large rooms. Counting in the crew of 300 the vessel will therefore be fitted to carry 2,020, or as much as the population of a small town.

Although a one-cabin boat, every effort has been made to make its appointments second to none, and the dining room, smoking room, card room, drawing room, lounge, cafe, gymnasium and other features of the most modern vessels are furnished and decorated in accordance with plans of the best British architects and furnishers. The decoration is of the Georgian period.

The hospitals, and the catering departments are commodious and admirably designed for the work intended for each.

The decks are expected to provide one of the chief features of the vessel, and the accommodations on the lower decks being designed so as to provide shelter, amusement, exercise or rest according to the caprice of the passenger. The boat deck is entirely set aside for the storage and working of boats, thirty-two boats, including a motor lifeboat, being carried. The launching arrangements, embodying as they do devices to meet contingencies not anticipated until disasters of recent years have been complete as human ingenuity can provide. Chief among these is a mechanical contrivance which allows the boats to be launched through the vessel's hatchways, a considerable list. Patent davits are fitted which, in conjunction with a tramway, render it possible to launch the lifeboats from either side of the ship. There are no collapsible lifeboats on board, all being rigid, open lifeboats, and amply sufficient for crew and passengers.

There is a new departure as well in the system of providing heat and fresh air for every part of the vessel.

The electric lighting system provides for 1,300 lights, and the power supply operates fans, elevators, barbers' equipment, printing, submarine signalling and galley outfit. All water-tight bulkheads are electrically operated and can be closed simultaneously from the bridge. The vessel is fitted with the new well known cruiser stern, which builders claim gives increased capacity, speed and deck area. It is divided by watertight decks and bulkheads that she is capable of floating in a seaway with any three compartments open to the sea. There are twin sets of quadruple expansion engines and steam is supplied by eight single ended boilers at a working pressure of 215 pounds, which will give a sea speed of 16 knots an hour on service.

The Mississinabi will arrive in Montreal on October 14th or 15th, and leave again for Montreal for Liverpool on October 22nd.

AMUSE THE KIDDIES

How to play the "Out-Out" Game With the Youngsters

The "Omaga" Watchmakers

One of the most pleasurable things to do today is to go to the "Omaga" watchmakers. It is an old and reliable trade. It is part of their business to produce the best timepieces in the world.

For sale by all jewelers.

English Roast-Beef.

The easy way. An appetizing dish ready to serve. Satisfying cooked and cold. In fact, it is the only one of its kind.



ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS. Antiseptic, better than any other. Wash it with soap and water. It will keep you clean and safe.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA.

55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

CHILDREN

TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THREE GENERATIONS

His Foolish Fear

"Would you marry a man whose income was under \$5,000 a year?"

"Well, quite a bit."

"Is it between \$3,000 and \$5,000?"

"I might get it that way."

"Dearest! Why did you think I would let money stand in the way?"

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Minard's Linim or Cures Garget in Cows.

The World's Deepest Lake

In Lake Baikal in Asia, the extraordinary depth of more than 5,600 feet has been reached, making it by far the deepest fresh water known.

Each day they lengthen the tiger's chain, and the prisoner, which is kept half starved, is charged with the ferocious charges already at the elephant as it comes near. Those elephants which are considered qualified for the hunt in the jungle, but which are degraded from the rank of hunter to the aristocracy of the forest, are turned over to the lion.

According to a zoologist of the California Museum, among every group of elephants that undergo this training, only about half will not bolt when the lion is released. The other half, which is nearly half of those that stand their ground bravely at first, retreat before a more ferocious assault.

When the Walter Wins

Two men were wrangling as to who should eat with the water for the luncheon. When the question was finally decided, the waiter said to one of his regular customers who was a witness of the scene: "That's what we like for every time it happens. We come in for an extra tip because the waiter couldn't get the check but only one to get over, and that is by giving the waiter something and the waiter gives it to the waiter."

"Pa, wasn't a freebie?"

"There isn't any such thing, Harold."

"Yes, there is. It says in this book that the young man had a freebie growing down on his cheek."

"I'm afraid you may think we're giving you a lot of fishy news, old man," said the waiter, as they sat down to dinner. "The young man has got hold of what sounds like a really capital device for removing a fishbone from the throat, and we want to see if it works." —The News.

"Fifty Fifty"

"I think, William, I'll ask those new people next door to eat dinner with us tonight."

"What for?"

"Well, the butler, by mistake, left their meat order here, and it seems only fair."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

THE KIDNEY DISEASE

BRIGHAM'S KIDNEY PILLS

DIABETES, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM

23 THE PR

W. N. U. 1012

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Little Liver Pills will put you right in a few days.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Get into the habit of taking Little Liver Pills.

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The Whipping of Children

Should children be whipped? The question is answered by the American Humane Education Society, with an emphatic "No," despite the declaration of the wisest of men that to whip the child is to make the child a back-up to his sin.

The humane educators fail to see that to be free with the rod is to be free with the child.

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THE KORAN IN TURKISH

How the Sacred Tradition of Centuries Has Been Translated into Turkish

Nine out of ten foreigners usually think of the Koran as being written in the Turkish language, while, as a matter of fact, it is written in Arabic and in Arabic characters. The Turkish language, strange as it may seem, has been derived from the Persian, Greek and Arabic characters; hence the explanation of the religious circles in Turkey on the appearance of the Koran for the first time in the Turkish vernacular.

The translation has been done by Ibrahim Bey Hilmi, a learned Oriental, who by going to the original of expressing their religious sentiments in their own mother tongue, will doubtless be highly rewarded by both church and state.

The sheik of Islam at Constantinople heretofore prohibited the publication of the Koran in the vernacular, so that the people could not read it, and he would be sure to make mistakes and thus mislead the people.

In this the sheik has usually been supported by the prime minister and the other officials of the government.

It is a pity that the sheik of Islam, who is a learned Oriental, should be so backward in his ideas on religion that some of the people are known to entertain, cannot understand the chief system of the Koran, which is so important a matter. But it seems that Ibrahim Bey Hilmi, who is master of the Turkish language, has been able to produce a translation which the people can understand.

Thus it is that the sacred tradition of centuries is broken—Constantinople for the first time.

Baronet, But Never Used His Title

Baronet, But Never Used His Title

The European War and Its Effects Upon Canada

(By Louis S. Davis)

[Editorial Note.—Mr. Louis S. Davis is the western representative for H. E. Davis & Company of Montreal, and is at present travelling through the country. He was formerly a Borough Councillor in London, England, and a member of the editorial staff of the London Financial News.]

When war was declared on August 4th the people in this country were panic stricken. Symptoms of what could be described as an acute attack of economic neurasthenia fastened onto the people to such an extent that business for the time being was forgotten. "And darkness was upon the face of the earth."

Economic ills, like many physical ailments, are more or less the result of imagination, the chief function of which is crossing bridges before they are reached. This, in substance, is what happened to the people of this country. However, time heals many wounds, both real and imaginary ones.

Several weeks have passed, and common sense has reassured itself. These ill effects are now wearing off and are being gradually replaced by a wave of optimism which is sweeping the country and embedding itself in the hearts of the people. They have decided to surrender to neither panic nor to premature jubilation, and are now looking after their business more composedly and more cheerfully. They can now see in this war something they could not see before, namely, Canada's salvation; for the war must bring an almost immediate benefit to this country from coast to coast.

In the early days of the outbreak of hostilities, many people held the mistaken idea that business could not possibly improve until the war was over. This opinion was as childish as it was illogical. For the sake of argument, let us suppose the war will last ten years. Are we to sit down, take it easy and perhaps starve in the meantime? The answer is obvious.

Let us see why we shall not have to wait for prosperity until the war is over, and where the immediate benefits come in. As a result of the war we know that the farmers will be getting higher prices for their crops. This fact will act as a magnet in drawing to the land thousands of people, many of whom are already seeking such opportunities. According to statistics, 73 per cent of Canada's population live in the large towns. This means that in proportion to the population too few were working on the land. Now that there is such an excellent chance for making money, "Back to the land" cry will be enthusiastically taken up, and this will do much to solve unemployment and deplete the towns of their surplus population.

Few will dispute the fact that throughout western Canada more particularly, some of the merchants

who were financed by manufacturers, jobbers and the banks, were men whose limited business acumen did not altogether fit them for the positions. Many of these men will now vacate, either voluntarily or otherwise, and will find more lucrative employment in farming, for which they are doubtless more adapted. In that sphere they will find an endless chain of golden opportunities. Farming is by common consent the basis of our national wealth and prosperity, and when the farmers prosper, all is well. Today only about one acre of every available ten is under cultivation, so that there is ample scope. Mixed farming in western Canada is another matter which deserves, and will get, greater attention than it has had in the past. Its importance cannot be over-estimated today.

To turn to the question of manufacturing, there are opportunities never before presented. As a matter of fact, the whole of the North American continent will benefit, but as this is a review of the situation as far as Canada is concerned, special reference is, of course, made to this country. German competition is practically wiped out, and all manufacturing concerns throughout Europe are in a paralyzed and chaotic state, a condition of affairs which is calculated to last long after peace is declared. Businesses which have become thus dislocated cannot be adjusted in five minutes. To demolish is easy, but to build up is another matter. Paraphrased into plain English, it means that while European competition for the time being is more or less suspended, Canada's chance for extending her manufactures and her markets is right at hand. There is a great work already to supply her own requirements and those of the Mother Country. The opportunity is knocking at Canada's door. To grasp its significance and as to what this will mean in the way of employment, a moment's reflection will be sufficient to realize its wonderful scope. It will have far greater consequences than we ever dared to hope. All this, bear in mind, must begin right now without waiting until the war is over. We see all around us today glimmerings of that desirable era of prosperity; no meteoric boom, no mushroom growth, but a lasting prosperity which will spell happiness for all. Evidence is not wanting that farmers, manufacturers and others are displaying an activity today hitherto unnoticed. Moreover, the Canadian Commissioners of Conservation are strongly urging that as much land as possible be prepared for 1915 crop. Quite apart from any government measure to stimulate action along these lines, land owners are certain to take action on their own initiative, and we shall see developments on a tremendous scale. Those who are actually on the land today realize their opportunity, and those who have been otherwise employed (would it be more accurate to say "unemployed"?) in the past are making plans with a view to helping along with the good work. With an amount of good luck and good management, they are bound to reap large profits for themselves, and there is no way that they can be of better service to the Dominion and to the Empire.

The British Empire Industrial League has recently been founded for assisting in the establishment of industries and factories in the

Dominion. Committees are being formed in the different cities to help in the work. Independently of this, manufacturers are today seeking information from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, for trade development, with the idea of extending their activities to those lines hitherto imported from Germany and other parts of Europe. The Department is helping all in its power to provide the necessary information, and it is confidently believed that a decided stimulus to Canada's industry will result from this campaign, which is regarded as truly patriotic and in the fullest interest of the country.

And when the war will be over additional benefits will follow. The immigration to this country from all parts of Europe will be on a scale never before experienced. Manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, laborers, etc., who will find the war burden too heavy to carry will come to Canada. What this will mean can easily be left to the imagination. Possibilities are almost inexhaustible. British and American capital will seek fields for investment in Canada, thus helping to bring still greater prosperity.

With all these facts being brought so prominently before the people, they realize more than ever today that they have to go through their regular routine without devoting too much attention to the progress of war. The Empire's greatest and most intellectual men are looking after that, and there is no need for the slightest apprehension. The British government is acting with a courage and wisdom that commands the approval of the nation. Canada is contributing some of its best blood, money, ammunition and food stuffs to help in the conflagration now raging, and it is up to those who remain here to display their loyalty, not by cheering or waving flags, but in helping to preserve normal business conditions as far as in their power.

Merchants who today are carrying heavy stocks no longer feel depressed. The situation in Europe forcibly brings home to them the fact that merchandise, at any rate for next year, will be difficult to get, and that their goods today which are worth one hundred cents the dollar will be easily worth more later on. Then again merchants whose stocks are low realize that prompt action is necessary in order that their business should not suffer starvation in the immediate future.

In the meantime the various banking institutions can be of some real service to the country. Various municipalities need money for the continuance of public works. There are also many business people whose long record of honesty and integrity entitles them to some indulgence. Some banks are helping; others will fall into line.

On the whole the outlook was never so bright as it is today and there is every reason for the greatest enthusiasm. Are we not living in a country with wonderful prospects, and a country whose vast resources have scarcely yet been touched? Is this not a country whose wonderfully fertile soil is capable of unlimited possibilities? Is this not a country whose vast tracts of raw land must assuredly contain enormous wealth beyond our wildest dreams? A complete metamorphosis is about to take place. A newer and a better Can-

ada is in the making today. Courage, hope and confidence will triumph.

So far as the war itself is concerned, one can but express the fervent hope that for humanitarian reasons it will not be too prolonged. Precious lives, lives which the world can ill afford to lose, are being sacrificed. Mothers are losing loving sons, wives are becoming widows and children orphans. What demonstrations of rejoicing will accompany the proclamation of PEACE!

DATE OF THANKSGIVING OCTOBER 12

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Thanksgiving Day will not be celebrated on Thursday, October 8, as officially announced yesterday, but on the following Monday, October 12.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the bearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—
Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—
Edmonton and Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes
Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—
Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,
Inspector of Legal Offices.



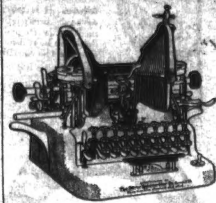
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some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

The Pioneer Meat Market COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

ESTRAY
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All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

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Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice. Horses bought and sold

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No Change In Price of Blue Ribbon Tea

THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. have pleasure in announcing that they do not propose to take advantage of the advance in price of tea. This company is in a position to supply all the Tea required in Western Canada, and will sell at old prices indefinitely.

P. S.—In spite of the heavy duty which has just been imposed upon Coffee, we will continue to sell Blue Ribbon Coffee at old prices.

Blue Ribbon, Limited

Winnipeg — Edmonton — Calgary

GERMANS WERE MORE THAN READY.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 12.—That Germany contemplated and was in earnest preparation for war a long time before hostilities actually commenced, is the belief of T. W. Sheffield, fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute of London and formerly industrial commissioner for Regina, who is now in the city. Mr. Sheffield has recently returned to this country from Germany, and of his experience in the Teuton capital, he says:

"At the beginning of July we were staying at the Royal Hotel, Berlin, which abuts on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. For three nights in succession we were awakened by the passage through the streets of armed infantry. Uhlans, heavy field guns, siege guns, camp kitchens and all the mighty paraphernalia of war. The third night we sat up and watched, and for an hour and a half the procession passed westward in what appeared to be an incessant panorama. The Germans were more than ready."

Speaking of another incident which opened the eyes of the Britishers present to something of the true nature of affairs in the Fatherland, he quotes what happened at a banquet at which he was present in company with six British engineers who were the guests of honor on the occasion. In spite of this fact the German officers present arose and drank the toast, "To The Day." Not knowing German to any extent, Mr. Sheffield was rising with the rest, when he was pushed back in his seat and it was explained to him what the toast meant.

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

London, Sept. 18.—The official press bureau announces that the following statement is issued with the authority of Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, with regard to the communication made by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial German chancellor:

"Does anyone believe," asks the German chancellor, "that England would have interfered to protect Belgium against France?"

The answer is, she would unquestionably have done so. Sir Edward Grey, as reported in the white paper, asked the government whether it was prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violated it.

"The French government replied that they were resolved to respect it. The assurance, it was added, had been given several times and had formed the subject of a conversation between President Poincaré and the German chancellor, who entirely ignores the fact that England took the same line about Belgian neutrality in 1870 that she has taken now."

"In 1870, Prince Bismarck, when approached by England on the subject, admitted and respected the treaty obligations in relation to Belgium."

"The British government stands in 1914 as it stood in 1870. It is Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg who refused to meet us in 1914 as Prince Bismarck met us in 1870."

"The imperial chancellor finds it strange that Mr. Asquith in his Guild Hall speech did not mention the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries and suggest that the reason for the omission was some sinister design on England's part."

"It is impossible for any public speaker to cover the whole ground in each speech. The German chancellor's reference to Denmark and other Scandinavian countries can hardly be considered very tactful with regard to Denmark. The Danes are not likely to have forgotten."

The Danes are not likely to have forgotten the part played by Prussia and England respectively in 1863 and 1864, when the Kingdom of Denmark was dismembered, and the integrity of Norway and Sweden was guaranteed by England and France in the treaty of Stockholm in 1855.

"The imperial chancellor refers to the dealings of Great Britain with the Boer republic and suggests that she also has false therein in the causes of freedom."

Without going into controversy now happily past, we may recall that General Botha said in the South African parliament a few days ago, when expressing his conviction of the righteousness of Great Britain's cause and explaining the firm resolve of the South African union to aid her in every possible way.

"Great Britain has given them a constitution under which they could create a great nationhood, and had ever since regarded them as a free people and as a sister state. Although there might be many who in the past have been disloyal to the British flag, we can vouch for it that we would ten times rather be under the British than under the German flag."

The chancellor is equally unfortunate in his reference to the colonial empire. So far from British policy having been recklessly egotistic, it has resulted in a great rally of affection and common interest by all the British dominions and dependencies by soldiers, or other contributions, or both, in this war.

"With regard to the matter of treaty obligations generally, the chancellor excuses the breach of Belgium's neutrality by military necessity, at the same time making a virtue of having respected the neutrality of Holland and Switzerland and saying that it does not enter his head to touch the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries—a virtue which he admittedly is only practised in the absence of temptation from self-interest and military advantage does not seem greatly worth vaunting."

"To the chancellor's concluding statement that to German sword is entrusted the care of freedom for the European peoples and states, the treatment of Belgium is a sufficient answer."

APPELLING CRUELITIES OF THE GERMANS AT LOUVAIN.

Antwerp, Sept. 10.—Official couriers arriving here from the American legation at Brussels report that they witnessed with their own eyes a fresh sample of German atrocities toward conquered Belgium.

As they were passing slowly through Louvain in an automobile, they say, they saw sitting outside a partly burned house a boy about eight years of age, whose hands had been cut off. The Americans stopped and asked the mother what had happened.

"The Germans did it," she said. Evidently she had said too much, for she refused to answer further questions.

The child's wrists and ankles were bandaged as if the frightful injuries had been inflicted recently.

Details of the shooting down of a Jesuit priest of Louvain were told to an American courier by another priest, who had witnessed the affair.

It appears that the Jesuit kept a diary, in which he had written the following commentary on the sacking of the Louvain library: "Vandalism worthy of Attila himself." According to the other priest's story, the German officers forced the offender to read the words aloud. Then they marked a cross of chalk on the back of his cockade as a target, and sent a dozen bullets into his back. This happened, it is said, in the presence of twenty other Louvain priests.

BERLIN PAPER TELLS OF GERMAN CRUELITIES.

Amsterdam, via London, Sept. 10.—The Berlin newspaper Vorwärts prints an article protesting against cruel treatment of prisoners of war, and adds that if the reports of cruelties, of which it has heard several times, are true, the severest measures should be adopted to stop them.

The Vorwärts gives Herr Traub, a member of the Reichstag, as authority for the statement that a male nurse who wrote the last will of a dying French count was subjected to corporal punishment for doing so. It quotes also a report received from Liebenstein, Saxony-Meiningen, describing how a party of Belgian prisoners being taken through the town was attacked by a furious mob, which seized and lynched a priest, who was among the prisoners, because he

was accused of having incited the Belgian populace to commit atrocities on German soldiers.

IRELAND MUST KEEP FAITH WITH BRITAIN, SAYS REDMOND.

London, Sept. 16.—"The democracy of Great Britain have kept faith with Ireland, and it is now the duty of honor for Ireland to keep faith with them," says John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a manifesto issued to-night, in which he calls on Irishmen to bear their share in the war in which the empire is engaged.

"The Irish people," Mr. Redmond continued, "know and appreciate the fact fully, that, at last after centuries of misunderstanding, the democracy of Great Britain has finally and irrevocably decided to trust them and give them back their national liberties."

"By overwhelming British majorities a charter of liberty for Ireland has three times been passed by the house of commons and in a few hours will be the law of the land. A new era has opened in the history of the two nations. During the long discussion on the Irish problem in parliament and on the platform we promised the British people that a concession of liberty would have the same effect in Ireland as in any other part of the empire, notably in recent years in South Africa, that dissatisfaction would give way to friendship and good will, and that Ireland would become a strength instead of a weakness to the empire."

Mr. Redmond then goes on to speak of the war, saying:

"It is a just war, provoked by the intolerable military despotism of Germany—it is a war for high ideals of human government and international relations and Ireland would be false to the history, to every consideration of honor, good faith and self-interest, did she not willingly bear her share in the burdens and its sacrifices."

"We have even, when no ties of sympathy bound our country to Great Britain, always given our quota, and more than our quota, to the firing line, and we shall do so now."

"We have a right to claim that Irish recruits for an expeditionary force should be kept together as a unit and officered, as far as possible, by Irishmen; to form, in fact, an Irish brigade, so that Ireland may gain national credit for their deeds and feel in the other communities of the empire that she too has contributed an army bearing her name in this historic struggle."

With the formation of an Irish brigade for service, Mr. Redmond asks that the volunteers be put in a state of efficiency as speedily as possible for the defence of the country.

"I would appeal to our countrymen of a different creed and of opposite political opinions," Mr. Redmond said, in conclusion, "to accept the friendship we have so conscientiously offered them, and to allow this great war, as to which their opinions and ours are the same, to swallow up all the smaller issues in the domestic government of Ireland which now divide us, that as our soldiers are going to fight and shed their blood and die at each other's side in the same army and against the same enemy for the same high purpose, their union in the field may lead to union in their home, and that their blood may be the seal that will bring all Ireland together in one nation and in liberties common to all."

IMPERIAL DOMINATION OF PRUSSIA IN GERMANY MUST BE SWEEPED AWAY.

New York, Sept. 21.—A special cable to the Tribune from Rotterdam says:

"An appeal to the civilized world has been issued by the committee of the German Humanitarian League here. It is signed by Karl Bernstein, Emil Gott, Franz Gausson, Jacob Mamelodoff, Gustav Schuch and Ernst Schuster, and says:

"We reiterate, as men passionately loving our fatherland, and although living in exile, serving our country to the utmost of our power, that it is the bounden duty of every man who cares for

the welfare of mankind to join hands in arresting the Kaiser and the men around him responsible for this appalling crimes which have disgraced our nation in the eyes of the world."

"No matter how long the campaign and how great the sacrifice it entails, we know that the true and lasting interests of the toilers and wage earners of Germany can only be served by the victory of the allied armies."

"The Kaiser, having ruined innocent people and deceived Belgium, is now despoiling France and drenching the land with the blood of his victims."

"It must therefore be plain to all honest men, without distinction of race or creed or party, that there can be no settlement of the existing disruption, no lasting peace or security for the rights of man and no protection of democracy from brigandage and death until the imperial domination of Prussia within Germany is crushed, disarmed and swept away forever."

"Then and then only will Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony and Hanover be rescued and Poland liberated from the grip of the monarch who, by his conduct, has forfeited the allegiance of his subjects, and by his boasted defiance of all international treaties and conventions has embarked upon a career of crime unparalleled in ancient or modern history."

SOLDIERS' WIVES WILL GET \$20 PER MONTH FROM GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The government has approved of a separation allowance of \$20 a month being paid to wives and families of married men serving with the Canadian expeditionary forces.

The wives and families by the master-general's office, department of militia, Ottawa. Rolls of the married men are now being prepared at Valcartier, and as soon as they are received at Ottawa the work of issuing checks will begin. This allowance will also be paid to the wives and families of those left at Valcartier after the contingent sails.

The government reserves the right, however, of withholding this allowance from any who are in receipt of pay from two sources. In addition men may resign portions of their pay to their wives and families, and rolls of this assigned pay are now being prepared as soon as received. The assignments made by men to their wives and families will also be issued direct from Ottawa. This special separation allowance of \$20 a month is in addition to the pay.

The announcement of this separation allowance was made today from the militia department. It will mean a great deal to the families of the men at the front.

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I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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5. Stability and Compactness—Apart from platen and keys the Oliver is wholly metal. It is very compact and stands solidly on its base, without vibration when in use. Its metal dustguards protect it from dust and dirt accumulations.

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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

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160 acres near Gull Lake and 16 miles from Ponoka, unimproved. Price \$1670, cash.

160 acres 1 mile from Fordsburg, all fenced, well and creek, 20 acres cultivated, good house, small stable. Price \$2,200. Terms \$600 cash and balance arranged.

Small house and 4 lots in Lacombe for sale or trade.

Cottages and lots for sale at Manhattan Beach, Gull Lake, good terms.

Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$525. Terms.

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness, Live Stock and Hall Insurance

We represent the Northern Trust, Royal Trust and Standard Trust Companies.

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Ladies' new Fall Coats in all the newest styles, in black, brown, blue, tan, green and checks. These are extra good value. Prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$30.00

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In all the newest shades and materials at moderate prices.

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In Broadcloths, Cheviots, Mixed Tweed, plain and fancy colors. These are extra good values. We will be pleased to show them to you.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Men, this is the place to buy your Overcoat. They are well made and perfect fitting, in all the new models, and are made of the best materials, such as Chinchilla, Whitney, Tweed and Broadcloths, high and low collar, at prices that will suit everybody.



Special attention given to preserving fruits and vegetables. Always fresh.

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

Apples, Peaches, Crab-apples, Pears, Ripe and Green Tomatoes, Plums and Prunes, of the finest quality, arriving daily from the best orchards.

Do You Have Headaches?

Hundreds of people who do not know it is their eyes that have been causing them trouble for years, eventually discover that the real seat of the headaches is in their eyes.

You may not know that it is so in your case.

Why Not Consult an Optician?

I have been treating people for many years who were just in this position. Today they are cured. I charge nothing to test your eyes and I'll tell you frankly just what is best for you. If you require glasses, I'll fit them properly at a moderate charge—come in today, delay is dangerous.

"Glasses fitted by Hotson, improve the appearance."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Local News Items

Mrs. James Finlayson will receive for the first time on Thursday, October 1st.

The Girl's Branch of Lacombe Patriotic League is preparing to give a patriotic concert in the Comet Theatre on Thanksgiving night. It is the intention that children only shall have a place on the program.

Farmers of Lacombe District Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery Stables. Open Saturday after noons same as other days.

One night recently a disorderly house conducted by Mrs. Pleasants was raided by the police and the proprietress and a Mrs. Johnson, an inmate, placed under arrest. The place had been under suspicion for some time, but lack of evidence sufficient to convict had prevented an earlier raid. The women were brought before Magistrate Switzer, who found them guilty and fined each \$25 and costs, one as keeper of a disorderly house and the other as an inmate. Both women have left town. It is reported that Mrs. Pleasants gave the police a lengthy list of alleged frequenters of her house, though none of them were captured in the raid.

The lecture on Germany given by N. E. Carruthers in the Methodist church on Monday evening, the first of a series of lectures on war topics under the auspices of the Epworth League, was well attended and much enjoyed by all present. The next lecture, on Monday evening the 28th, will be given by Dr. Simpson, on Austria-Hungary. Everyone welcome.

Those who were unable to attend the Hospital Ball missed a treat. The theatre was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves, evergreens and flags. More tasteful decorations could not have been devised. About thirty couples enjoyed the occasion to the fullest extent. Some twenty more tickets had been sold, but for various reasons the purchasers were unable to be present. Mrs. Lockman very generously donated the greater part of the lunch, and the management of the Comet Theatre likewise donated the hall and the music. The attendance was not as large as so worthy a cause merits. The Hospital is doing a splendid work here, and the proper way to show appreciation of that work is to extend hearty support when opportunity offers.

MARRIAGE

On Wednesday, September 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Miss Janet Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M.

Gibson, of Lacombe, to Dr. Edwin Lionel Little, of Veteran, Alberta, Rev. K. C. McLeod performing the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Little will reside at Veteran.

BIRTHS

Telfer—At Lakeside, on Friday, September 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Telfer, a daughter.

Stump—At Lacombe, on Friday, September 18, to Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stump, a son.

Watson—At Lacombe, on Saturday, September 19, to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Watson, a daughter.

Farmers of Lacombe District—Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery.

Eyes can be rested while they work

If you wear the proper glasses you will find that your eyes will stand as much work as they ever did.

BUT

The glasses must be the correct ones.

We are very particular to give you exactly the glass you need and we use methods of testing which have been proved correct.

Advice free.

DENIKE & BULGER

Jewelers, Lacombe
The Store of Worth and Beauty
Issuers of Marriage Licenses

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

See Our New Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits. Goods, Style, Finish and Price Right

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D. CAMERON

GREAT WEST BLACKSMITH SHOP

GARNER & TRAVIS, Props.

All kinds of smithing done promptly. Reduced rates on Horse-Shoeing and all general work. All work guaranteed.

We cater to the Farmers' trade

Opposite Great West Feed Barn, Matthias Street